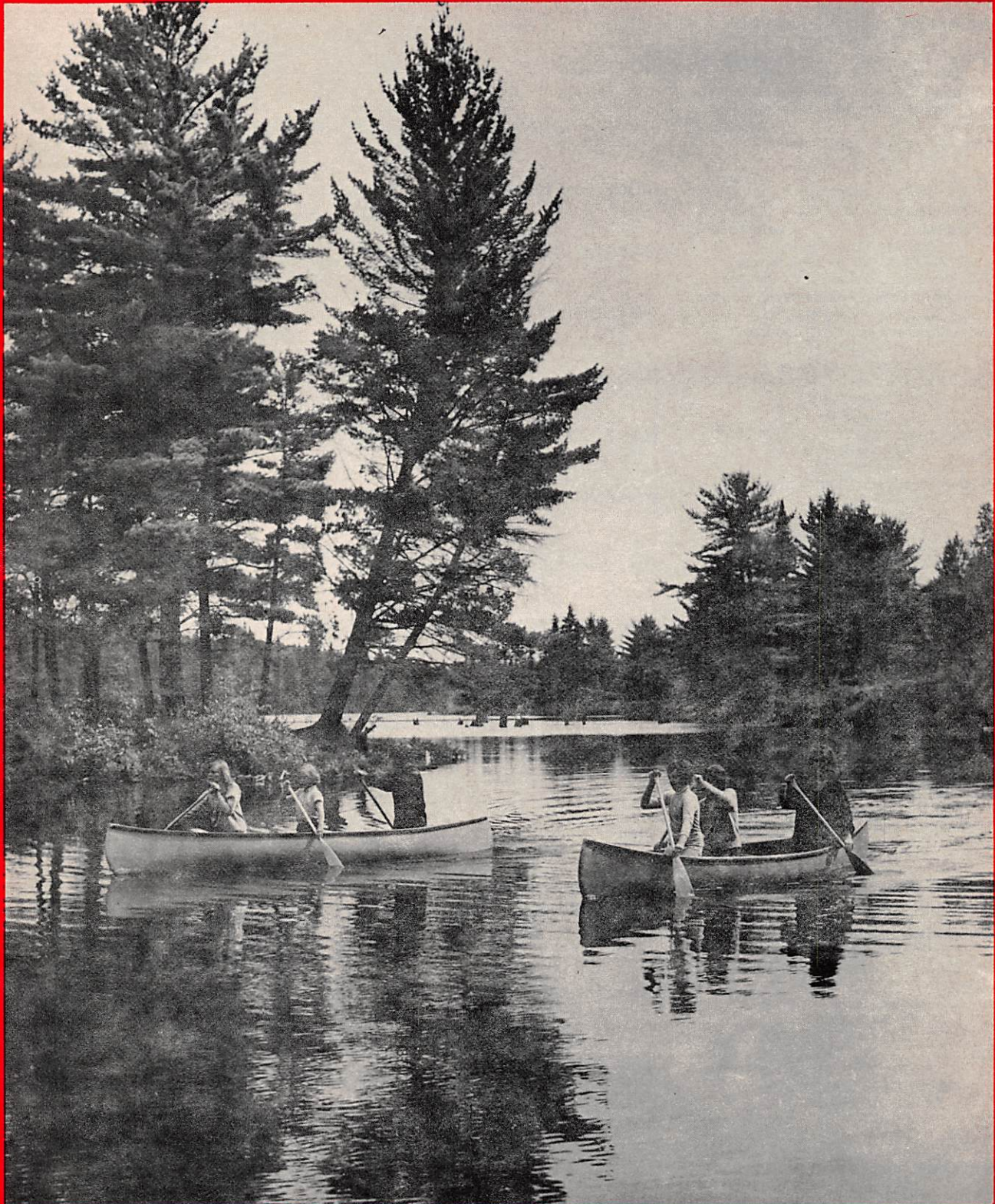


CANADIAN CAMPING

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OFFICIELLE

THE CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION

L'ASSOCIATION DES CAMPS DU CANADA



Fall Edition 1972 — édition d'automne

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Cover

Courtesy of Dr. & Mrs. J. Harry Ebbs
Taylor Statten Camps

Coverture

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A Message from the Editor

I inherited no statement of editorial policy with my appointment as editor of Canadian Camping. Perhaps such a policy should be formulated and brought to the attention of our readers.

In the meantime, I welcome your suggestions and constructive criticism. Unless we hear from you, how can the editorial committee know your needs and desires? We want the magazine to serve camping across Canada and be of value to everyone involved.

We have asked the President of CCA to provide us with a list of the types of camps in every province and the number in each category. This will help us to know the interests of our readers.

We are determined that the magazine shall relate not only to camp directors old and new, but to counsellors, senior staff and anyone involved in camping. The articles in this magazine should be of value, interest and assistance to all those concerned with children's camping.

We must search high and low for the best material we can find. We welcome the help of every camp person who can submit material to us for editorial consideration. We are not concerned whether the article is written by a camp director, a counsellor or a maintenance man. What we want is material that will be of real value.

We will be on the alert for new subject matter and ideas for improving the format. With a small committee (if you'd care to join, we'd welcome you) and being human, we are sure to err sometimes but we sincerely trust it will not be too often. We hope to be able to interest some of our advertisers in displaying their wares bi-lingually. If you have an idea for a new column, let us hear from you.

Our committee wants the magazine to be the instrument proclaiming children's camping across Canada but to produce it and make it worthwhile, we need your interest and earnest support.

Helen E. Stewart,
Editor

À nos lecteurs français

Lors de ma nomination au poste d'éditrice de "Canadian Camping", je n'ai pas reçu de règlements définis concernant la conduite de la revue. Peut-être que des règlements devraient être formulés et présentés à nos lecteurs.

Entre temps, vos suggestions et critiques seront appréciées. Il nous faut vos suggestions pour connaître vos intérêts. Nous voulons que cette revue serve au camping partout au Canada et soit de valeur à tous ceux qui sont engagés.

Nous avons demandé au président de la CCA de nous envoyer une liste des différentes catégories de camps au Canada et le nombre dans chaque catégorie. Ceci nous aidera à mieux connaître les intérêts de nos lecteurs.

Notre revue saura intéresser non seulement les directeurs de camp anciens et nouveaux, mais aussi les conseillers, le personnel supérieur et tous ceux engagés dans le camping. Les articles devraient être de valeur, d'intérêt et d'aide à ceux qui s'occupent du camping pour enfants.

Nous devons faire l'impossible pour trouver le meilleur matériel. Peu importe qu'un article soit écrit par un directeur de camp, un conseiller ou celui qui s'occupe de l'entretien. Ce que nous voulons c'est du matériel d'une valeur réelle.

Nous sommes à la recherche de nouveaux sujets et de nouvelles idées pour améliorer le format. Avec un comité (vous êtes la bienvenue de joindre ce comité) et étant humains, nous sommes certain de s'écarter du sujet quelques fois, mais nous avons confiance que ça ne se produira pas trop souvent. Nous espérons pouvoir intéresser les gens à nous envoyer des articles en français. Si vous avez des idées, écrivez-nous.

Notre comité veut que cette revue soit l'instrument qui fera connaître le camping pour enfants au Canada. C'est pourquoi nous avons besoin de votre intérêt et votre appui.

Helen E. Stewart,
Éditrice

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

We need your assistance —



We want to compile a songbook and make it available to all camps in Canada. You must have a popular camp song. Would you please send in to the magazine the words and list the tune of your camp song so that it can be shared across Canada.

When you submit an article to the magazine, have some glossy, black and white snaps accompany it.



Attention!

All Camp Directors

For the sake of compiling statistics in camping across Canada, it is vital that you forward to the C.C.A. Office the following:

- 1: The questionnaire mailed to you from Ottawa.
- 2: Two copies of your camp brochure — they are needed for the C.C.A. Archives and for display at the February Conference at Geneva Park.

A Letter from the President

This issue of "Canadian Camping" is the first produced under the direction of its new Chairman, **Bill Henderson**, and new Editor, **Helen Stewart**. I wish them the best of luck and thank **Don Groff** and **Ann Prewitt** for the tremendous work they did in the past with our Magazine.

As we conclude one camping season and start a new one, and as I look back on what has been happening in camping over the past year, many thoughts come to mind. Recently our relationships with the Federal Government seem to be much closer and those in Ottawa, with whom we have been in constant touch, seem to be much more aware of the problems we are facing in maintaining an effective, beneficial organization. As far as the Provinces are concerned, the Executive (which is truly a National one) appears to have much closer and more meaningful contact — and hopefully this becomes important in offering guidance and support to each individual Provincial Association.

A Constitution is usually quite a dull document, but the more we work on it, the more we realize its value and importance. **Stan Wild**, Chairman of the Constitutional Task Force, has done a great job in leading his Committee so that in the near future, we hope C.C.A. will have a workable, practical constitution.

Brian Blackstock is now chairing a new Committee on Publications. There are countless articles, books and other papers which should be brought to the attention of Camp Directors across Canada and soon we will be circulating this information to everyone, with the first release of such articles soon to be available. In addition, revenue from the sale of these items will help to raise money for C.C.A. — hopefully keeping the fees down!

Throughout the spring and summer, your C.C.A. Executive has kept in close touch with the Canadian Government on matters regarding the Opportunities for Youth Programme. We have expressed deep concern over some of the projects relating to children and camping which were submitted to the Government and we now hope that we can convince the responsible authorities to maintain a much closer liaison with C.C.A. — so we may offer our guidance and experience in helping them select only those leaders who are qualified and experienced. It is also our hope that we can somehow convince the Secretary of State to consider granting funds to Organizations so that we may in turn, select certain young people to do projects which we feel are worthwhile and beneficial. As it stands now, National Organizations are not permitted to submit project proposals.

Throughout the year, we also endeavoured to clarify the situation regarding Unemployment Insurance regulations. The Canadian Company Association is continuing to follow up this situation with the Government.

On a more positive note, I welcome two new members to the Executive of C.C.A. — **John Hasell** of the Outward Bound Camps has been selected as Regional Vice-President representing British Columbia and **Jay Haddad** of Windsor has been appointed Secretary. John and Jay replace **Tanya Krisman** and **Rick Bendera** who did a great job for our Association.

Looking to the future, there is much to be done and there are many concerns which need to be discussed and a great number of problems to be solved. Camping is having

difficulties and it is now our job to seek out the reasons and endeavour to overcome the causes. Government legislation and "red tape"; increased operational and land costs; more competition; more alternatives for parents and children; less public awareness; higher standards . . . the list could go on and on and it therefore becomes the responsibility of every Camp Director in Canada to become more involved and more supportive of their own Provincial Associations, for if these associations become weak and without meaning, then camping is indeed in trouble.

Camping is unique. Camping offers to a child something which can be found in no other situation. Camping can be an investment in the future of every child who attends one of the many fine camps in Canada. We can't let Camps die out . . . in fact we must do everything in our power to make them grow, become stronger and more meaningful. This depends on you and *I now* . . . not tomorrow. We are being threatened and we must do something about it!

Une Lettre du Président

Ce numéro de "Camping Canadien" est le premier sous la conduite du nouveau président du comité **Bill Henderson** et de la rédactrice en chef **Helen Stewart**. Je leur souhaite bonne chance et je veux aussi remercier **Don Groff** et **Ann Prewitt** du magnifique travail qu'ils ont accompli.

Terminant une saison de camping pour en commencer une autre et faisant un retour sur le passé, plusieurs idées me viennent à l'esprit. Récemment nos relations avec le gouvernement fédéral semblent meilleures et nos contacts à Ottawa semblent conscients des problèmes que nous confrontons à soutenir une organisation effective et profitable. Les rapports entre l'exécutif (qui est vraiment national) et les provinces semblent être plus significatifs, ce qui nous donne l'assurance de pouvoir offrir de la direction et du soutien à chaque association provinciale.

Habituellement une constitution est un document assez lourd mais plus on l'élabore, plus on réalise son importance. **Stan Wild**, président de comité "Constitutional Task Force" a fait un travail excellent avec son comité et nous espérons que l'A.C.C. aura bientôt une constitution pratique et réalisable.

Brian Blackstock préside maintenant un nouveau comité de publications. Il y a d'innombrables articles, livres et brochures qui devraient être portés à l'attention des directeurs de camping au Canada. Une liste de ces documents sera préparée et distribuée à tout le monde. De plus, le revenu des ventes de ces articles sera au bénéfice de l'A.C.C. — nous espérons pouvoir baisser les frais.

Au printemps et durant tout l'été, l'exécutif de l'A.C.C. a été en contact constant avec le gouvernement fédéral con-

cernant les programmes Perspective Jeunesse. Nous avons exprimé nos inquiétudes au sujet de certains programmes pour les enfants et le camping soumis au gouvernement et nous espérons pouvoir convaincre les autorités d'avoir un meilleur contact avec l'A.C.C. afin que nous puissions offrir notre expérience et direction dans le choix de chefs qualifiés. Nous espérons aussi pouvoir convaincre le Secrétariat d'Etat de donner des fonds aux organisations afin que nous puissions en retour choisir des jeunes capables de mener à bonne fin des projets qui en valent la peine. Présentement les organisations nationales ne peuvent pas soumettre de projets.

Nous avons aussi essayé de clarifier la question concernant les règlements sur l'assurance chômage. L'A.C.C. va continuer ses discussions avec le gouvernement.

Sur une note plus positive, je souhaite la bienvenue à deux nouveaux membres sur l'exécutif de l'A.C.C. — John Hassell des camps "Outward Bound" a été choisi vice-président régional représentant la Colombie Britannique et Jay Haddad de Windsor qui a été nommé secrétaire. John et Jay remplacent Tanya Krisman et Rich Bendera qui ont fait un travail magnifique pour notre association.

L'A.C.C. a beaucoup à faire et a un grand nombre de problèmes à discuter et à résoudre. Le camping a des difficultés et c'est à nous d'en trouver la cause et d'y remédier. Les règlements gouvernementaux et le "red tape"; le coût plus élevé des terrains et du maintien des camps; la compétition; plus de choix d'activités pour les parents et les enfants; le public de moins en moins informé; un niveau plus élevé — la liste pourrait être bien longue. Il revient donc à chaque directeur de camp au Canada d'être plus engagé et de supporter leur association provinciale. Si nous ne nous occupons pas de nos association le camping aura de grandes difficultés.

Le camping est unique. Le camping offre aux enfants quelque chose d'irremplaçable. Le camping peut être un investissement dans la vie d'un enfant. Nous ne pouvons pas le laisser disparaître. Nous devons faire tout notre possible pour augmenter son importance et sa nécessité. Ceci dépend de nous.....au jourd'hui et non pas demain. Nous sommes menacés et nous devons nous défendre.



40 PROMOTION TECHNIQUES

TO AID

CAMP PUBLIC RELATIONS

WITH CAMPERS

1. Personal visits
2. Camp reunions
3. Personal letters
4. Camp movies
5. Camp newspaper
6. Birthday and special cards
7. Camp folders and catalogs
8. Letters from old campers
9. Get-acquainted parties
10. "T" shirts with camp name
11. Phone calls from director
12. Word of mouth promotion
13. Campers recommend friends

WITH PARENTS

14. Personal visits
15. Direct mail
16. Camp movies
17. Camp folders, catalogs
18. Camp newspaper
19. Phone calls from director
20. Staff and parent contacts
21. Maintained year-round contact
22. Show special interest in child
23. Camp reunions

WITH ALUMNI

24. Camp newspaper
25. Contact and correspondence
26. Invitations to reunion
27. Invitations to visit camp
28. Gifts to new babies
29. Encourage friendships
30. Camp folders, catalogs
31. Use as staff members
32. Contacts in college years
33. Letters on special occasions
34. Personal visits

WITH THE HOME COMMUNITY

35. Social and civic involvement
36. Work on community projects
37. Use newspaper, radio and TV
38. Speak to groups, show pictures
39. Work with local youth groups
40. Join the Provincial Camping Association

Adapted with permission from the ACA Camping Magazine

Do it Now!

A Camp Director's Check List

by Eanswythe Flynn,
Camp Brigadoon

Just as the wise housewife prepares a shopping list if she is to remember all her food and staple necessities of daily living, so the camp director can keep his/her own check-list of monthly or seasonal duties.

In each issue of Canadian Camping, the Editorial Committee will propose a quarterly outline of necessary preparations for the camping season to come. These have been simply jotted down as suggestions that other directors have made. It follows naturally that you add your own, using this list as a basis:

NOVEMBER

On last visit to camp check cabins for mice nests, broken windows, etc.

When leaves have fallen check for necessary tree cutting and brushing. Make follow-through arrangements with maintenance staff or local woodsman who "knows how".

Re-print camp folder, using new photographs and copy if necessary.

Check supply of letterhead and envelopes, statement forms and any other needed stationery. What about staff contracts and camp contract forms, invoices?

Plan Camp Reunion during Christmas holidays? Perhaps a theatre party or another kind of special event; include parents as well.

Review camp activities for new ideas, new skills, new programme emphases.

DECEMBER

Order and prepare for mailing all Christmas Cards.

Have maintenance staff prepare for winter . . . watch for snowload on roofs, fallen trees, care of water supply in winterized buildings, sagging hydro wires.

Agency camps should investigate the availability of surplus commodities and supplies. These can be available for the asking, but requests should be in early. This includes "scraps" from arts and crafts supply houses, linoleum and carpet ends, clearance of fire-damaged goods which can be used in arts and crafts, drama, etc.

Take some responsibility with your provincial camping association, and remember that your suggestions, from

your province, or news of happenings in your own Association will be of the greatest interest to readers of Canadian Camping Magazine across Canada.

JANUARY

A season for business details . . . income tax forms and reports, revised camp folders and forms; re-check new supplies of letterhead, envelopes, statement forms, etc.

Order crests, pennants, camp T-shirts, postcards, etc.

Mail camp folders when they arrive from printer.

Arrange special programme for camp reunion; make attractive invitation, and mail two weeks before event.

Prepare progress letter to campers, giving camp news about campers and staff.

Engage staff, nurse and doctor for the summer as soon as possible. Have contracts signed and sealed.

Get last year's staff members together to ask for suggestions for the summer, special projects for campers, new ideas for programme, new canoe routes or out-trip hikes to new sites.

Arrange a meeting with camp cook to check on additional food supplies, menu changes, any kitchen supplies in need of replacement.

Arrange for out-of-town interviews, or send instructions and names of prospective and former campers to representative.

FEBRUARY

Arrange for staff attendance at provincial Camping Conferences.

Check with in-town and out-of-town schools regarding closing dates and arrange camp dates accordingly.

Keep working on staff interviews. Consult local Counsellor Placement Bureaux.

Review and prepare rules for counsellors regarding duties, responsibilities, time off, behaviour in camp and out of camp, supervision of campers and cabins, and discuss them with staff during interviews.

Make plans for in-town counsellor training.

Make initial contacts with food suppliers and order early. Arrange with

nearest greengrocer, milk supplier and bakery for all necessary summer deliveries.

Get in touch with maintenance staff to see about necessary repairs to buildings or boats or any additional tent floors or cabins necessary for summer use.

These suggestions have been compiled from the experiences of many camp directors. ▲



Approaching Camp Rentals

Cont'd. from Page 18

our camp facilities is the most effective publicity agent which we can possibly come up with. Each of these publicity agents will give either favourable or unfavourable reports to parents, teachers, friends, etc. Children who are themselves potential campers for our own programs and, at the same time, potential agents for getting other campers are not going to differentiate between our camp program and whatever happens to them while they are part of any group using our facilities. By assisting other groups to use our facilities in the best way possible, we are not only affecting individuals that one time but, we are opening up the possibility of their returning and perhaps bringing others with them as part of rental groups or to participate in our own summer camp program. If we really want the opportunity to turn on as many people as possible — children, youth, or adults — to the exciting world of camping, then we will be willing to expend the effort necessary to arrive at and carry out an effective rental policy. ▲

Have a "Wigwas Teiman"* in your Camp

After a few strokes, Chief Commanda turned to me and said: "Claude, I think that you are more Indian than me with the paddle"; what a compliment when you first paddle your own birch bark canoe.

William Commanda, Traditional Chief of the Algonkin Nation of North America, is still building "wigwas teiman" on his Maniwaki Reserve, some 90 miles north of Ottawa.

The materials used in the construction of this algonkin model are: white cedar for the frame, birch bark for the covering, ash for the thwarts, black spruce roots for the lashing, and spruce gum mixed with animal fat for the pitch.

This past summer, a few camps had the opportunity to acquire a Commanda birch bark canoe. It has been used on ceremonial occasions and for pleasure paddling by the more advanced canoeists. Along with the showing of the new N.F.B. film "Cesar and his birch bark canoe", it brings an interesting contribution to the cultural dimension of the canoeing programme.

Claude Cousineau
Department of Recreology
University of Ottawa

*"Wigwas teiman": birch bark canoe in the algonkin language.

Un "Wigwas Teiman"* dans votre Camp

Après quelques coups d'aviron, le chef Commanda se tourna et me dit: "Claude tu es aussi indien que moi avec l'aviron"; quel compliment à recevoir, surtout lorsqu'on essaie son canot d'écorce pour la première fois.

William Commanda est le Chef Traditionnel de la Nation des Algonkins de l'Amérique du Nord. Il vit à la Réserve Indienne près de Maniwaki, où il fabrique ses "wigwas teiman".

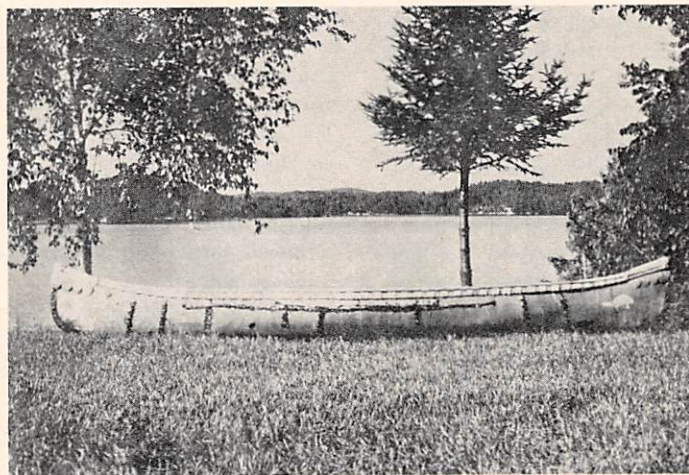
Les matériaux qu'il emploie sont: du cèdre blanc pour la structure principale, de l'écorce de bouleau pour le revêtement, du frêne pour les barres d'écartement, des racines d'épinette noire pour les coutures et de la gomme de sapin mélangée avec de la graisse d'animal pour l'imperméabilisation.

Cet été, quelques camps eurent l'opportunité d'acquiescer un canot du Chef Commanda. Le canot servit surtout lors de certaines cérémonies et pour le plaisir des plus enthousiastes canotiers. Utilisé avec le récent film



Chief Commanda showing Gaston Lemire, instructor at the C.C.A. Canoeing School, the art of canoe making.

Le Chef Commanda expliquant à Gaston Lemire, instructeur à l'école de canotage de l'A.C.C., les complications de la construction d'un canot d'écorce.



Algonkin model built in July '72 by Chief Commanda (Taken at the University of Ottawa Camp).

Model algonkin construit par le Chef Commanda durant l'été '72 (photo prise au Camp de l'Université d'Ottawa).



de l'O.N.F. "César et son canot d'écorce" une telle acquisition apporte une intéressante contribution à la dimension culturelle d'un programme de canotage.

Claude Cousineau
Département de Récréologie
Université d'Ottawa

*Terme algonkin, pour désigner un canot d'écorce.

The respectful feeling of paddling a birch bark canoe, (taken at the University of Ottawa Camp).

Sensation respectueuse d'avironner un canot d'écorce, (photo prise au Camp de l'Université d'Ottawa).

Money in the Bank—Budget, or else...

C. Labbett,
Director, Camp Oconto

The Captain of a ship must chart his course across the sea in order to reach his destination and in the same manner a camp director must chart his financial course to guide him through the year. Storms, other ships, fog and other emergencies may cause the captain to deviate from his original course and destination, but, as soon as possible he will return to his original course. The program director of a camp has a broad plan in his mind of what he wishes to accomplish during the summer and while he may deviate from it at various times he still comes back to his original plan and continues to his goal. Without a financial path to follow and a goal to reach, the financial aspect of camping is like a ship without a course or destination to reach.

This article is planned to give you some idea of how a budget can be set up and used as a tool in reaching the financial goal. It will not cover this very large subject entirely by any means, and the remarks made will be in a general sense so that you will have to make allowances or adjustments for your particular camp or the province in which you operate.

For camps that have been in operation a few years and have kept a proper set of books, the drawing up of a budget is a simple matter. If you do not have books of account to keep, a proper written record of receipts and expenses, you would be wise to hire an accountant to advise you in this respect — it will be money well spent. The accountant can, if you wish, check your books once a year, help you with income tax and also answer any questions you may have from time to time. The Department of National Revenue requires that you keep a written record of your business transactions in such a manner that they can be examined and understood by a government auditor at any time of the year. The Unemployment Insurance Commission and the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board also maintain auditors who may examine your salary and wage records at any time.

The first item to consider for a budget is Income and Receipts. The number of campers multiplied by the fee they will be paying, plus any tuck revenue, grants or other moneys received will make up this side of the

Budget. Be conservative here — it is better to err on the short side than be too optimistic and then not have the enrollment you hoped for.

The Expenditure side can be classified under the following headings — give or take a few depending upon your particular camp and its operation. These headings may vary from year to year as your experience grows and conditions change. Also, the more detail you can have the better to pinpoint any items getting out of line.

I would suggest you list them one under another with the amount of money off to the right of each item. The words in brackets are by way of explanation.

Food

Salaries and Wages (can be broken down into counsellors, kitchen, maintenance)

Supplies (can also be broken into departments but will cover such items as soap, toilet paper, infirmary supplies, nails, brooms, ad infinitum)

Insurance (fire, auto, burglary, business interruption, etc.)

Repairs and Maintenance

Telephone & Telegraph

Fees and Donations

Printing

Office Supplies

Office Rent

Red Cross and Royal Life Saving

Society Examination Fees

Travelling Expenses

Publicity and Advertising

Light, Heat and Power

Tuck Purchases

Vehicle Expenses

Boat Expenses

Freight and cartage

Taxes, Mortgage or Loan Interest

Bank Charges

Unemployment Insurance, Canada

Pension Plan and Workmen's Compensation (where applicable)

General Expense (for any items not classified above).

Food and Wages will be the biggest expense items. The cost of your raw food can be anywhere from \$1.00 to \$1.75 per day, depending upon many factors. Wages for counsellors, kitchen and dining room staff and maintenance will have to be thoroughly gone into and some type of wage scale is desirable. Go over last year's staff and see whom you want back, and if they will

come back, will their salary go up or be the same? Then decide how many more staff people will be required and how much they will have to be paid. The other expenses will be easily allocated to their proper column — do not try and fool yourself by placing them in the wrong column such as putting a miscellaneous food purchase under "miscellaneous expenses" instead of "food". The same headings that appear in your budget should appear in your books so that transposition and comparison are easy. Add and balance the books weekly or monthly or whenever you feel it is necessary to keep you well informed of the financial condition of your camp. Budgets are not meant to be absolute ceilings, or floors for that matter, on revenues and expenses but are to be used as a guide to allocate the correct amount of money to its proper place. If you are on a very strict or tight budget and you cannot help going over in some department due to an emergency, then do make up this amount from some other department or else get more revenue. After the expenses have been deducted from the revenue there should be a credit balance or profit.

At this point consideration should be given to depreciation or capital cost allowance. The Dominion Government has tables showing the maximum amount that may be taken each year for depreciation and a copy of this portion of the Income Tax Act may be obtained from the Queen's Printer in Ottawa so that it may be kept on file for future reference. It is important that all items — buildings, canoes, cars, to mention a few, be placed in their proper categories for depreciation over the years. The amount of allowance that you take from your gross profit is really a credit item as this amount should be set aside as a reserve for depreciation to purchase new equipment and erect new buildings when the existing ones are no longer useful.

Mortgage or loan repayments could be the next item that must be met from the current year's revenue. If making a loan for capital requirements, make sure you do not agree to make principal repayments so high that it will take all your remaining revenue to meet them. Also, here we must think about money for new equipment or

new buildings to either expand or improve your camp site and extend program possibilities.

Remittances to the Federal and Provincial Governments must be kept up to date or else you face needless penalties and correspondence about all the reasons. Tax deductions made from employees, Unemployment Insurance premiums, Canada Pension Plan contributions must be totalled each month and remitted either directly to Ottawa or through your local bank by the 15th of the month following the deduction. Read the Unemployment Insurance rules — they changed on January 1st, 1972 and the amount you deduct depends upon whether the employee was subject to deductions in previous years. Also, your contribution is now 1.4 times that of the employee — not equal to his. C.P.P. contributions are matched by the employer. In Ontario, sales tax applies, in certain instances, on fees and on tuck items — the collections must be remitted by the 23rd of the month following their collection. Where the fee exceeds \$66.50 per week and the camper stays less than 30 days, sales tax applies to various services rendered. However, many camps use fee structure and adding 5% of certain charges. The method suggested is 2% of the total fee. If in doubt about any of these items — check with your accountant or else make enquiries of the particular government department concerned. Also, if you are a partnership or a sole proprietorship then your personal taxes must be looked after on a quarterly basis in advance. If there is

any profit left, remember — it isn't all yours! All this for the government and they don't pay you "a red cent" for doing it.

For a camp that has never operated before, many of the items will be pure guess work and there will be many items of expense you never dreamed of. However, it is essential that you estimate your expected revenue and expenses. Above all be conservative — keep your expected revenue on the low side and make good allowances for your expenses — better to end up with more profit than you expected than none at all.

Consult your accountant as you would your doctor or lawyer; he is an expert in his field and can be a valuable assistant to you in keeping your books straight, a credit balance instead of a debit and taxes all paid. ▲



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Nature is Fun

by David Keast,
Camp Ponacka

The growing public concern for the environment has dramatically increased the relevance of the camp nature program. Since the very nature of camp operation limits the valuable exchange of programming ideas between camps, this article attempts to set forth some thoughts on organizing and operating a nature program in the camp setting.

The overall approach to the nature program is perhaps more important than the day to day operation itself. Campers come to camp to have fun while their parents hope that they will acquire knowledge and skills not available in the city environment. Campers spend ten months of each year in the classroom which is highly structured due mostly to sheer numbers. At camp where the number of campers per instructor (ideally 6-8) is low, an individual discovery oriented approach is possible. This does not mean that the camp naturalist goes to the nature hut each day and waits for his program to happen. He will wait a long time! It does mean that rather than being told the campers are led to discover their environment for themselves. In actual fact this type of approach requires more planning than a "formal lesson".

How then does one put this philosophy into practice in the day to day programming? Let us consider a pond study as an example. Step one is to scout the territory. Locate a pond and discover for yourself what is there. You should not be surprised, however, if your campers find things you did not. Next prepare for your excursion. Read all you can about the subject, in this case ponds, and be prepared for all kinds of questions. Never be afraid to say "I don't know", but be sure to add "Let's look it up and find out". Make sure you have all the necessary equipment organized and then you are ready. Once on location direct your campers' attention to important observations by asking questions. For example a tadpole is caught. What do you suppose he finds in this pond to eat? How is he able to breathe underwater? If you are careful before the excursion is over your campers will have learned some valuable lessons about the web of life existing in the pond. Be sure to take advantage of each learning situation which arises. A great blue heron alights in your pond

but you pass him by because you are only looking for frogs today. So was the heron and you may have missed a golden opportunity. Whatever happens be enthusiastic and curious yourself. It's contagious.

The value of live animals to the camp nature program cannot be overestimated, but a few words of caution are in order. Most wild animals are best left that way. It is far better to observe these animals in their natural habitat. Even with the best of care wild animals will often sicken and die if kept caged for long periods of time. It cannot be denied that live trapping is exciting and that the close observation of wild animals valuable but keep them only for a few days. Then let them return to their natural homes. With a little patience these same wild animals can be encouraged to visit your nature hut each day for some tasty morsel. There is of course the need to be ever mindful of the danger of rabies. This is especially true when one considers that the main desire of most campers is to handle the animals. This desire can be fulfilled and the previously mentioned problems avoided by stocking the nature hut with a wide variety of domesticated animals. No doubt some purists would strenuously object but many valuable lessons about animals in general can be learned in this way. Whenever possible these animals should be allowed to roam free. This past summer our ducks swam with the swimmers, dodged the canoes and sailboats and generally endeared themselves with everyone in the camp. Over the years our menagerie has included ducks, turkeys, chickens of various types, pheasants, mice, white rats, gerbils, guinea pigs, rabbits, and even a goat. Every one of these found a place in the hearts of our campers and at the same time taught them something about mammals and birds. This does not mean that our nature hut has not sheltered its share of wild animals. Many wild friends have been our guests but only for a few days before they were allowed to return to their own homes.

Housing your miniature zoo can present problems. One of the handiest and most versatile homes for small animals of all sorts is the five gallon size aquarium. With appropriate bedding and a screen top they provide a

most comfortable home for small mammals, reptiles, amphibians and insects. Since, in most cases, they will not need to hold water, second-hand aquaria can be purchased at reasonable cost. Larger screened cages are needed for larger animals and at least one walk-in type cage is most useful. Be inventive. It is amazing what can be adapted to make a comfortable animal home. An old wooden horse trough has provided very adequate lodging for a succession of turtles and frogs and an old army tire inflation cage has been home to everything from racoons to chickens.

Many other items have proved to be valuable additions to our inventory of equipment. Among these is a display case purchased from an old bakery. Everyone needs recognition and our display case has provided it. Interesting objects are placed in the case with a small sign explaining them and showing the finder's name. Under these circumstances it is usually not difficult to keep the display area well stocked. Other useful items are nets, glass jars of various sizes, tightly locking plastic garbage pails for feed bins, weather equipment, and a couple of good microscopes.

Perhaps, however, one of the most important items to have is a good reference library. No one person can be expected to know all there is to know about nature. Campers should be encouraged to look things up for themselves. You will therefore need several good, easy to use reference books on such subjects as weeds, flowers, trees, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians and plants. You will also need a place to house these books so that they are accessible to all.

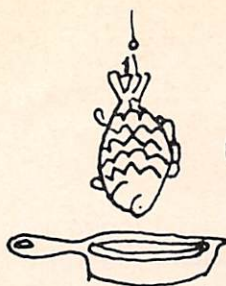
Specific program ideas are numerous and to a large extent dependent on the natural environment in which the camp is located. Regardless, the camp naturalist should attempt to expose the campers to as many different natural communities as possible. With the cooperation of your program director you can take out trips to nearby wooded areas, grasslands, ponds, streams or swamps. Remember that the greatest variety of both plant and animal life will occur at the border area between two different communities. In each case attempt to emphasize the way in which all the natural

world is drawn together in a web of life. Sensory awareness games are another useful and fun program idea. We have become far too dependent on our senses of sight and hearing. Let your campers do without these for a few minutes and attempt to identify objects by their feel and smell. It's fun and at the same time instructive.

One program idea which has proved to be immensely popular is survival foods. This is one idea you might want to take up in conjunction with your canoeing and campcraft staffs. Both you and your campers will be amazed at the wonderful delicacies you can find on your very doorstep. Make a day of it and then enjoy the results.

A whole host of books with program ideas for the camp naturalist are available. Two of the best are *200 Outdoor Science Activities* available from the Ontario Teachers' Federation, 1260 Bay Street, Toronto 185 and *Playground Activities Nature Study* published by the Federation of Ontario Naturalists, 1262 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ontario. Both these books contain excellent lists of resource books as well as program ideas.

The camp nature program can be the most interesting and rewarding of all. The infinite variety and drama of our natural environment is waiting for those who will partake. ▲



OUTDOOR COOKERY

FRANKFURTER KABOBS

Frankfurters, sliced in thirds (luncheon meat can be used)

Dill Pickles (large slices)

Onions (small ones, sliced)

Prepared mustard

Barbecue sauce

Frankfurter rolls

Alternate the foods on a green stick (or skewer); brush on the desired amount of mustard and broil until the frankfurters are well browned. Push from the stick onto an opened and toasted roll. Baste with barbecue sauce while cooking, if desired.

MARSHMALLOW FRUIT GRILL

Line a shallow baking pan with foil allowing enough to fold across the top of the pan. Fill pan with assorted fruits. Allow a cup of fruit per serving. Then arrange marshmallows on top of fruit using 4 marshmallows (or 1/2 cup of miniatures) to 1 cup of fruit. Fold foil over top of pan and heat on grill or in a reflector oven until marshmallows start to melt — about 15 minutes. Serve plain or over ice cream. Suggested fruits: chunk pineapple, sliced bananas, plums, apricots, cherries, strawberries and melons.

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TIPS

Used motor oil is an excellent wood preservative. Apply in the fall with a cloth-covered rake. During the winter the dirt clears out and can be sat on without dirtying clothes. Good for docks!

More about storage . . . a few check-ups before closing the camp gate . . .

If you shake chloride of lime lightly over cabin floors, mice soon get the message. Take care that the powder does not fall on legs or arms but, more important, keep it away from the eyes — the smallest amount can give a severe burn. In the spring, mop floor with warm water for instant disinfection.

Cover the tops of all stove pipes, chimneys and fireplace pipes to keep out bats, birds and other animals. Plug the fireplace flue indoors with newspapers. Be sure to leave signs on stove and fireplace warning users to remove papers and outside covers before the first fire is set alight.

Turn off all propane tanks according to directions. In the spring, test lines for leaks but don't use a match! Instead, take a can of strong suds and with a brush paint over all joints on

the lines. When the gas is turned on, leaks will cause bubbles. If this is indicated, call in your service man at once to check the entire propane system. Look also for mice nests in the vents — one of their favourite homesites.

When there are trees to be cut down and underbrush to remove, wait until late autumn when the leaves have fallen. This is the time to see where shrubbery is thickest, where extra limbs should be pruned, where old trees are rotting and ready to come down, and where trees lean dangerously so that they could fall across cabins or power lines during the next windstorm or blizzard. Have your maintenance man burn the debris on the ice in the winter.

Your staff has asked to return to camp for a week-end in the fall? Don't knock it! Capitalize! Make it a work week-end with fun and laughter into the bargain. No flies; no mosquitoes; no campers underfoot. Get out the paint, stain, paint brushes and rakes. Buildings are dry, begging for paint and preservative. Plant trees. Clean up the grounds. Save the evenings for relaxation and companionship. It's a natural. ▲

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Have You Heard? Do You Know?

Doug Dent of the Waterloo Y.M.C.A. is anxious to hear from all camp directors who participated in the National Camping Day Programme. He wants news clippings, articles, pictures, even descriptions of how the day was celebrated, humorous events from fizzled out fireworks to burning bows and flameless arrows . . . anything! . . . Jan James is the Acting President of the Alberta Camping Association, replacing Joe La Fortune who has been appointed to a new pastoral post in Michigan, U.S.A. The ACA seems to have had a busy year, with 5 new accredited members, bringing the total to 18 accredited camps. Hank Roessingh has been involved with Public Relations and Government Relations and John Hanlin has organized a Student Temporary Employment Program, gathering historical information for camping in Alberta . . . Don Pringle recently retired from the Y.M.C.A. in Regina and has been appointed Director of Camp Pine Crest, Toronto Y.M.C.A. (Saskatchewan people are now complaining that they train all the good people and then Ontario grabs them off!). Eileen Mayotte is acting as Interim-President for the SCA. This Association is hard at work in drafting a set of standards for accreditation. It is the only provincial association that has dealt with environmental protection in their standards program, as well as being the only one to present briefs (5) on this subject regarding specific areas such as the Qu'Appelle Basin, Churchill River, Peitahigan, to the Provincial Government. Don Macaulay has been selected as Regional Co-ordinator, Dept. of Culture & Youth, for South-Eastern Saskatchewan. He is the man who has been working on the Standards Report . . . Bob Cameron, President of the New Brunswick Camping Association, has left the Y.M.C.A. and is now with the Recreation and Parks Dept. in Moncton . . . Don Beauregard has been appointed Executive Director of the Quebec Camping Association and Zave Ettinger was recently elected President of the English Section of the QCA . . . Tom Creighton has found it necessary to resign as Regional Vice-President for the Atlantic Provinces. Tom is now teaching in Dartmouth . . . John Hasell, Director of Outward Bound, Vancouver, has been selected as a Regional Vice-President of the C.C.A. John will complete the term left vacant following the death of Tanya Krisman . . . Jack Pearse is working on the establishment of a committee to investigate ways and means of gathering together material which can be compiled into a master document on the history of the camping movement in Canada . . . Paul Rushton of Camp Trailfinder in Ontario is the new Advertising Manager of "Canadian Camping". Anyone who has suggestions regarding advertisers for the magazine should send names and such leads to Paul, c/o C.C.A. Office . . . The dates have been set for the following annual meetings and conferences:

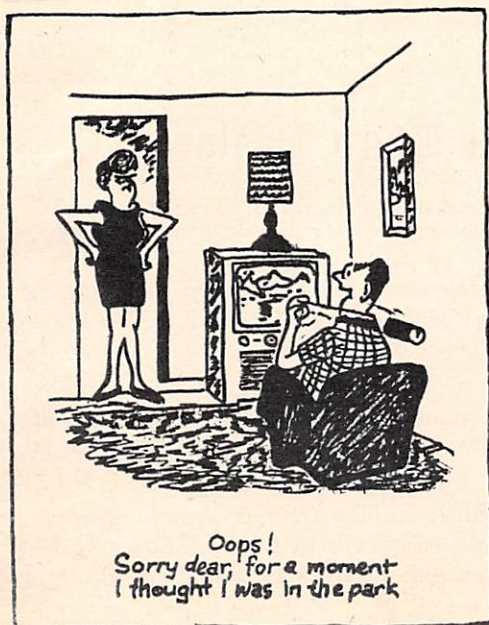
November 1 and 2 — C.C.A. Constitutional Task Force Meeting in Regina
 November 3 — C.C.A. Executive Meeting in Regina
 November 3 and 4 — Saskatchewan Camp Directors Conference in Regina

February 1 to 4 at Geneva Park in Ontario:

C.C.A. Executive Meeting
 National Standards Committee Workshop
 National Camp Directors Workshop — titled "The Threat to Camping — What does Camping have to do to survive?"

March 8 to 10 — Ontario Camping Conference in Toronto
 June 1 to 10 — C.C.A. Canoe Instructors School — French Section — in Ottawa
 June 14 to 23 — English section of the Canoe Instructors School — in Ottawa.

We are looking forward to passing on to our readers items from these gatherings. This column with its news of camping individuals across Canada will be a feature in the future issues of "Canadian Camping". We can only report if we are informed. The deadline dates for the next three issues are Nov. 30, Jan. 31 and March 31.



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In Memoriam

A TRIBUTE TO MISS MARY G. HAMILTON

It was with deep regret that we heard of the death of one of Canada's pioneer leaders in girls' camping, Miss Mary G. Hamilton, in July, 1972.

She was a pioneer in two fields: physical education and camping. As principal of The Margaret Eaton School from 1926 through 1934, and as founder and director of Camp Tanamakoon from 1925 until 1953, Miss Hamilton influenced young women all over Canada and in many other parts of the world. From the Margaret Eaton School students she demanded perfection and excused no one from the attempt to achieve it. This was coupled with a very strong sense of right and wrong. Students, teachers, counsellors and campers all remember encounters with these compelling elements of Miss Hamilton's personality. At the same time she inspired a fierce loyalty in her associates to whom she was known as "Hammy", "Mary G", or "Merrigee".

Those Margaret Eaton School graduates taught in every YWCA and in almost every private school for girls in Canada. They taught in high schools and universities, in



clubs and as independent teachers of dancing and physical fitness. Many of them eventually became camp directors. Tanamakoon campers are, of course, to be found in every field of women's endeavour. It seems remarkable that so many of them have devoted large segments of their lives to volunteer work.

Miss Hamilton was not a person who expressed her thoughts in words. She spoke in public only when there was no way to avoid doing so. She wrote little. She was apt to give her staff direction by pounding her right fist into her left palm and saying with extreme urgency: "This is a problem! Someone has to do something about it!" And they did. It was not by words but by some kind of spiritual osmosis that Miss Hamilton's influence was so strongly felt and so widely communicated.

The fact that Miss Hamilton wrote that excellent book, "The Call of Algonquin", (Ryerson Press, 1958) recording her years at Tanamakoon, is testimony to the depth of her feeling for the camp she created. It is also, to the discerning reader, testimony to the great gifts she brought to the entire field of children's camping in Canada.

The fact that her former campers speak of her with loving devotion and gratitude for their experiences with her is testimony to the magnitude of her contribution to the lives of hundreds of young women.

Elizabeth Raymer

An Indian Version of the Twenty Third Psalm

Editor's Note: This beautiful Indian version originated many years ago with Arizona Indians who translated it into a universal sign language in order to share it with members of neighboring tribes who spoke different dialects. A white missionary then re-translated it into literal English - Indian style - which is as you see it here.

The Great Father above a shepherd Chief is. I am His and with Him I want not. He throws out to me a rope and the name of the rope is love and He draws me to where the grass is green and the water not dangerous, and I eat and lie down and am satisfied. Sometimes my heart is very weak and falls down but He lifts me up again and draws me into a good road. His name is WONDERFUL.

Sometime, it may be very soon, it may be a long, long time. He will draw me into a valley. It is dark there, but I'll be afraid not, for it is in between those mountains that the Shepherd Chief will meet me and the hunger that I have in my heart all through this life will be satisfied.

Sometimes He makes the love rope into a whip, but afterwards He gives me a staff to lean upon. He spreads a table before me with all kinds of foods. He puts His hand upon my head and all the "tired" is gone. My cup He fills till it runs over. What I tell is true. I lie not. These roads that are "away ahead" will stay with me through this life and after; and afterwards I will go to live in the Big Tepee and sit down with the SHEPHERD CHIEF forever.

The Counsellor in the Public Eye

by Bruno Morawetz, Ph.D.,
Director, Camp Ponacka

When a counsellor signs up at a camp, he (or she) becomes a member of two new communities. He enters the community of his new camp, the persons at that camp, and the various people who live or work nearby. He also enters the nation-wide camping community, as represented by the Canadian and Provincial Camping Associations. Whenever the counsellor leaves the camp for his day (or night) off, he becomes an ambassador-at-large for both of these communities. Every counsellor, in fact, every staff member, ought to be aware of his new role as a public relations officer.

There are two senses of "Public Relations": one good, one bad. The bad type of public relations is the kind where one tries to "pull the wool over peoples' eyes". In that type, one "uses" people for one's own ends. This is not the type of public relations which counsellors should, or need, to practice.

The other kind of public relations rests on a genuine understanding of human nature and a desire to play a significant part in the community to which one belongs. This is the kind which counsellors can and should practice. A counsellor is essentially an educator. He has a powerful influence on the children in his camp. In terms of hours he probably spends almost as much time with them in one month as their classroom teacher does in one year. The counsellor is more of an idol than the teacher and is more likely to be emulated. As educators of Canada's No. 1 capital asset (preponderately Canadian!!), counsellors are real members of the teaching fraternity, with the obligation of observing their code of professional ethics. It often seems that young counsellors are not even aware of the exalted role they have in the shaping of Canada's future.

Although the main responsibility of the counsellor is related to his campers, he must not forget the other communities to which he belongs. He belongs to the camping movement and he should be aware that each Province in Canada has its own Camping Association which renders invaluable assistance to individual camp directors and staffs. Many camp directors are successful in encouraging their staff members

to play a significant role in the Camping Associations. Staff members can assist at conferences, training sessions or committee work, and their viewpoints and assistance are most valuable. Counsellors should not forget that their actions will reflect on the camping movement as a whole. It takes only one thoughtless counsellor to spoil the reputation of hundreds of good counsellors and to drag the whole camping movement into disrepute.

There are a number of pitfalls which counsellors are apt to fall into. One of the most obvious of these is what you might call the "swelled head" syndrome. Counsellors rightly feel that they are a select group of young people in the community. If they were not outstanding persons, they would not have been chosen by a camp director. It is not advisable to take advantage of this privileged position. For example: on their night off they are liable to invade the nearest town, full of exuberance and self-confidence, but it is hardly fit for them to take over a whole lunch counter in a restaurant or to talk loudly or overbearingly in public places. They should remember that the sidewalk belongs to other people as well, and that above the stores, late at night, people may be trying to sleep.

Another thing that counsellors should be made aware of is the sanctity of private property. It is difficult for a young person to appreciate what it means to have one's private property invaded. Perhaps a counsellor should be asked to imagine how he would feel if someone walked into his room in residence to borrow his guitar or his clothes without asking. The hurt does not consist in the damage done to the borrowed article, but there is a hurt to the person whose privacy has been invaded.

Counsellors on many occasions must use or cross over private property and in almost all cases the owners will be only too willing to co-operate, but under all circumstances permission should first be obtained. If the owner is away, it behooves the counsellor to ask a next-door neighbour. Generally, counsellors must be trained to avoid any form of trespassing. Even abandoned barns or cabins belong to some-

one and it is a great temptation for everyone to let loose at an abandoned building. More damage can be done to the camp's reputation if it becomes known that they were responsible for ransacking such a place. At the camp site, creating good public relations consists in thinking of the campers who will follow you. It is a good idea to teach staff not to denude a camp site, and better still, to leave a woodpile for the next campers. A good camp will insist that every camp site used by it will be left in better condition than it was before.

There is another temptation which invades campers and counsellors and that is the desire to collect "trophies". It is rather thoughtless to bring home highway signs, cottagers' signs, etc. and it does not make for good public relations. Courtesy to store owners should be expected and campers should not be permitted by their counsellor to make a nuisance of themselves at a little country store.

There is another group of persons to whom the counsellor should pay special regard and that is the maintenance staff. In many camps there is a permanent local man who lives near the camp the year round, and he deserves their undivided respect, and usually, their admiration. In most cases, this man could teach the counsellors a great deal of what they cannot pick up at college. The same applies to the many people in the north who eke out their living by dint of hard work and ingenuity. They, too, deserve a greater measure of respect than many a professional.

The man who delivers supplies to the camp will always welcome some help to unload his truck. Generally, courtesy and consideration are the two main ingredients for the creation of good public relations.

A few remarks now about public relations within the camp itself . . . Your fellow staff members deserve the same consideration that you would accord to strangers. It does not make for good staff esprit de corps if one can never be sure of still owning one's belongings. Staff relations are best safe-guarded by avoiding gossip, "borrowing" or running people down. The one person in the camp who needs

a particular consciousness is the cook. There is no more thankless job than cooking. She watches her labour demolished in minutes. Every staff member ought to remember to say a few kind words to the cook to keep her spirits up.

There is one other person who needs attention from the counsellors and that is the camp director. He has an exceedingly difficult task of trying to please not only everyone in camp, but the parents back home and the community which surrounds him. He may appear to the counsellor as unapproachable, distant or forbidding but every camp director welcomes a staff member who does not treat him as a demi-god but as a fellow human being. Being a camp director can be a very lonely position.

Finally, a word about public relations with campers' parents.

There is a tendency to regard "Parent Day" or parent visits as a nuisance. A young counsellor can hardly be expected to appreciate how much a visit to the youngster means to the parents. They drive for hundreds of miles to see their child and to meet his counsellor; they have battled traffic and are exhausted when they finally arrive and so their presence should not go unnoticed. Since most youngsters do not write explicit letters home, counsellors should be prepared to fill parents in on the details of the camper's stay. A letter to parents who are not visiting the camp will be greatly appreciated and should not be taken lightly.

I have had the experience myself of walking into a camp and being passed by dozens of campers and staff without being greeted, or without being asked: "May I help you?" It is a most devastating experience and counsellors should have the courtesy to greet any stranger or help him to find his way. There is no detail, no matter how small, which does not contribute to the sum total of a happy camp. Life is a continuous series of small incidents and no incident is too small to be overlooked.

A summer at camp should be a summer of growing up; not only for the camper but also for the staff. The lessons learned in the small community of a camp are a lesson that grows to national importance as youngsters become citizens. ▲

Guidelines for Job Negotiations

These suggestions have been prepared to assist and advise all applicants in the proper procedures when applying for a camp position.

1. An *oral offer* by a Director and *your oral acceptance*, at that time, binds both you and the Director. The contract formalizes your arrangements.

2. If you wish to consider the offer, ascertain how soon the Director wants a reply. If you take more than the allotted time, the position may then be given to another applicant.

3. Once a position has been agreed upon by you and the Director, *either orally or in writing*, it is unethical for you to apply or continue negotiations elsewhere. Other Directors, with whom you have been negotiating, should be notified accordingly.

4. It is unethical for you to "break" your contract in order to apply or negotiate elsewhere. However, if your circumstances have unexpectedly changed since the signing of your contract, in a way that would make it impractical for you to attend Camp, then you should, *without delay*, discuss the situation with your Camp Director. He/She will usually offer a solution or release you from your obligation.

5. Your application for a staff position may be rejected for many reasons, including one or more of: age, school grade, lack of experience, previous performance at another job, references, your personal interview, no suitable openings available, or your unreasonable salary requirement in view of age and/or experience.

HOW TO APPLY:

1. a) Obtain as much information as possible regarding the Camps in which you are interested (determine which of them would be the best for you, i.e. where you could make the greatest contribution).

b) Make application to the Camp(s) of your choice.

2. Complete and return the application promptly, making certain that all questions are answered accurately, i.e. school grade, references, etc.

b) An interview will be arranged. It may be necessary to allow sufficient time for references to be received.

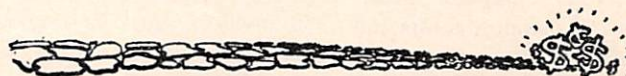
3. At the interview, answer questions frankly and ask questions of your own. This is the opportune time to determine whether this is the Camp for *you*. Understand your specific job responsibilities and duties as well as financial arrangements, and all Camp policies e.g. bed hours, days off, camp dress, smoking, etc.

Ascertain those services and/or tangible benefits that the Camp will provide as part of the condition of your employment, i.e. laundry, transportation, recreation, insurance (some of these are taxable benefits). Ask to see a copy of the Camp Contract. This understanding will help to clarify your relationship with the Camp.

4. Remember that the interview need not be conclusive for either you or the Director. Take the time to consider those pertinent details that were discussed during your interview. Do not make a hasty decision. Once your decision has been made to accept the position offered, there should be a written agreement (contract). This agreement should be signed and returned promptly.

It is **SINCERELY HOPED** that the observance of the foregoing by both Staff applicants and Camp Directors will simplify negotiations for staff positions and improve Camping standards.

Editor's Note: These Guidelines have been printed to assist Camp Directors in Staff negotiation. We thank the Ontario Camping Association for permission to print this material.



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On the trail to the ski slopes at Grouse Mountain, North Vancouver, British Columbia. (Photo from Canadian Government Travel Bureau.)



Visitors travel by sleigh from the railway station to their winter resort headquarters in the Laurentians of Quebec. (Photo from Canadian Government Travel Bureau.)

Approaching Camp Rentals

by Theron Kramer
Director, Camp Edgewood

You exert almost all of your strength on the heavy main switch and finally it snaps into place taking the skin off the same two knuckles that it manages to wound every spring. Then you pour water down the long thirsty pipe, push another switch and listen to the gurgle of fresh well water being pumped into the holding tank. With that sound you know that another season is beginning and in not too many weeks the place will be swarm-with campers once again.

You also know that your basic costs are beginning now and will run until you shut those switches off again. Many of these costs will be incurred both before and after the fee-paying campers are there to cover them. Management expenses, caretaker's salary, repairs and maintenance after a long winter, hydro and perhaps taxes are some of the costs which have to be met from the beginning. These plus the ever-increasing operating expenditures force us to examine and re-examine how we can possibly run a quality program for our campers while at the same time keeping our fees within reason. This problem is only partially dealt with through good budgeting and a firm control of the finances by competent management. For the old proverb about getting blood out of a stone also holds true here and if the money is not available then you simply cannot hold down camper fees no matter how good your fiscal policies.

More and more non-profit camps have turned to the rental field in order to help offset some of these basic costs and spiraling operational expenses. At this point the field is wide open for off-season rentals especially as schools become more and more conscious of the vast learning potential of the out-of-doors. It is not only in the field of education, however, that rental possibilities exist. At our own camp we have had everything from drum and bugle corps wishing a remote place in which to get in a weekend of practice, to a near-by police detachment who wanted to give both training and a good time to their school patrol children. From youth groups to senior citizens, boy scouts to church councils, the rental possibilities open to ready camping facilities are endless and it is no wonder that many camps are attempting to

capitalize on the increasing clamour for the use of such facilities.

But is our need for increased revenues our only concern? Do we not have an interest and perhaps even an obligation to know what types of programs these rental groups will be carrying out at our camp sites and how these programs coincide with our own camping objectives? Should we be offering not only our facilities but also our advice and assistance to such groups in order that they might make the best use of our facilities and get the most out of the surroundings that they will be in during their stay? One way to deal with these questions is to avoid them entirely by offering various programs ourselves in the off-season to try to meet the needs of some of these groups. Although this may be the ideal solution it is not always feasible, especially for smaller operations, and does not allow for meeting the diversified needs of the many groups looking for this type of facility. It is also true that these groups usually have their own leadership and their own objectives and many would certainly not look favourably on our replacing either one of those.

Another positive approach to these questions is to begin or continue to rent to as many groups as possible while insisting that we are not strictly in the rental business; that is we have much more to offer than merely food and accommodation. In any other field of operation the leaders of these groups would not hesitate to consult with the professionals of that field whether it be law, education, religion or what-have-you. The same should be true in the field of camping. What we offer over and above food and accommodation is professional consultation.

This approach to rentals does not necessarily mean that we would rent only to groups whose objectives, purposes or methods exactly match our own. What it does mean is that we ensure first that, as mentioned earlier, each group gets the most out of the facilities and setting of the camp, second that their program does not directly conflict with the philosophy of our camp and third that the impression taken home by those participating in that program is the kind of impression we would want i.e. favourable to

our camp in general and the experiences offered there. If, for instance, our approach to working with children is one which entails the recognition of the rights of those children to participate in the planning and implementation of what will, in fact, be their program, we may run into a group wishing to use our facilities who perhaps, necessarily, takes a more authoritarian view. An example would be a group such as the one mentioned above where the police department wishes to use our facilities for the training of school patrols. As with any group, a certain block of time will be allocated to either free time or planned recreation and it is in this area that we could suggest the formation of a student group to plan its own activities for these sessions with us offering advice on the possibilities which our site holds. We should be able to come up with recreational and free time activities which would use, to good advantage, the outdoor setting rather than allowing for these periods to be filled solely with movies and organized sports. We should be able to excite both participants and leaders to the possibilities of such things as nature hikes, stream-wading, cookouts, etc. This kind of participation on our part would also go far in solving the problems associated with the group whose leadership wish to play "good guys" and allow completely unorganized and unsupervised free and recreational time. Our constructive participation could well reduce a great deal of boredom resulting from such an approach—boredom which leads to aggression against both property and people.

This approach to rentals presupposes a willingness on the part of management committees, boards, and camp directors to spend the time to sit down and draft specific policies as far as rental of the facilities are concerned and also a willingness to spend the time necessary with the groups who agree to rent our property under the conditions inherent in those policies. Perhaps the one thing to stress in convincing those who are fearful of adopting such policies (and also the main thing to remember as those policies are drawn up) is that every person that in any way makes use of

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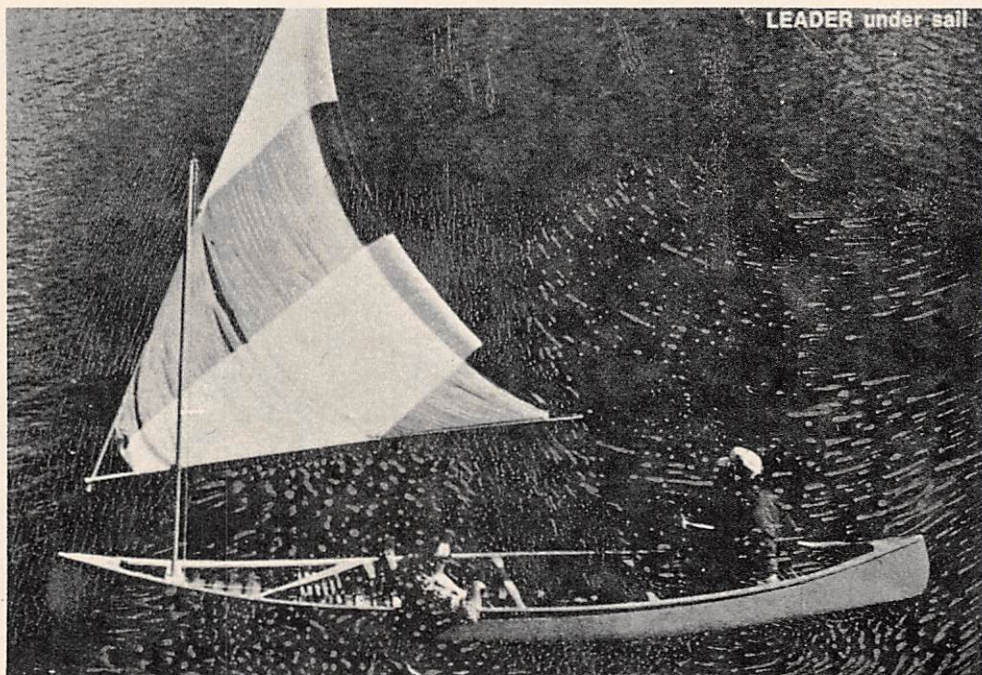
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